MA 23D(85)-1

CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS

# Gloves and Mittens

1985

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## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Manufacturers' shipments of leather and fabric gloves and mittens in 1985 were valued at $362.2 million while rubber gloves were valued at $303.9 million. There were 23,017 thousand dozen pairs of leather and fabric gloves shipped and 102,699 thousand dozen pairs of rubber gloves shipped.

A description of the survey methodology and related information appears on page 3.

Table 1. QUANTITY AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS OF GLOVES AND MITTENS: 1975 TO 1985

(Quantity in 1,000 dozen pairs; value in millions of dollars)

| Year | Dress gloves and mittens | | Work gloves and mittens, excluding rubber | | Rubber gloves | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| 1985 | 3,097 | 74.5 | 19,920 | 287.7 | 102,699 | 303.9 |
| 1984 | 2,585 | 66.7 | 20,980 | 308.8 | 96,562 | 283.7 |
| 1983 | 2,005 | 59.9 | 18,222 | 263.7 | 81,804 | 233.8 |
| 1982 | 1,899 | 67.4 | 19,379 | 285.4 | 85,199 | 297.3 |
| 1981 | 3,128 | 65.5 | 24,896 | 345.5 | 58,543 | 246.6 |
| 1980 | 3,065 | 63.7 | 25,181 | 340.1 | 44,804 | 236.4 |
| 1979 | 2,782 | 68.1 | 35,299 | 439.8 | (NA) | (NA) |
| 1978 | 2,581 | 67.1 | 34,271 | 398.5 | (NA) | (NA) |
| 1977 | 2,137 | 56.3 | 34,052 | 370.2 | (NA) | (NA) |
| 1976 | 2,008 | 46.1 | 26,569 | 264.2 | (NA) | (NA) |
| 1975 | 1,872 | 43.2 | 25,456 | 225.6 | (NA) | (NA) |

Note: As a result of an extensive reconciliation between the 1982 Census of Manufactures and the MA23D, Gloves and Mittens, approximately 21 companies were added to the survey. Data were obtained from these firms for 1982 and subsequent years; therefore, data for years prior to 1982 are not directly comparable.

(NA) Not available.

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Table 2. QUANTITY AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS OF GLOVES AND MITTENS, BY MATERIAL AND TYPE: 1985 AND 1984

(Quantity in 1,000 dozen pairs; value in millions of dollars)

| Product code | Product description | 1985 | | 1984 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| | Dress and semidress gloves and mittens | 3,097 | 74.5 | 2,585 | 66.8 |
| 23811 11 | All woven fabric | (D) | (D) | (D) | (D) |
| 23811 41 | All knit fabric, seamed (cut and sewn) | 146 | 4.2 | (D) | (D) |
| 22590 11 | All knit fabric, seamless | (D) | (D) | (D) | (D) |
| 23811 15 | Leather and fabric combination | 212 | 15.7 | 146 | 11.3 |
| 31510 20 | All leather | 227 | 26.7 | 259 | 28.2 |
| | Work gloves and mittens, excluding rubber gloves | 19,920 | 287.7 | 20,980 | 308.8 |
| 23812 10 | All fabric | 17,825 | 168.0 | 18,574 | 174.7 |
| 23812 22 | Single canton flannel | 3,763 | (X) | 3,667 | (X) |
| 23812 24 | Double canton flannel | 3,619 | (X) | 3,646 | (X) |
| 23812 32 | Fleeced cotton jersey | 3,082 | (X) | 3,215 | (X) |
| 23812 34 | Circular knit cotton | 5,037 | (X) | 4,951 | (X) |
| 23812 38 | Coated and partially coated fabrics | 1,736 | (X) | 2,320 | (X) |
| 23812 47 | Fabrics n.e.c. | 388 | (X) | 775 | (X) |
| 23812 15 | Leather and fabric combination | 561 | 26.2 | r 629 | r 29.3 |
| 31510 70 | All leather | 1,534 | 93.5 | r 1,777 | r 104.8 |
| 31510 81 | All grain, except welders | 859 | (X) | 934 | (X) |
| 31510 83 | All split, except welders | 464 | (X) | r 605 | (X) |
| 31510 89 | Leather, except all grain and all split (including welders) | 211 | (X) | 238 | (X) |
| 30697 55<br>3069D 41 | Rubber gloves | 102,699 | 303.9 | 96,562 | 283.7 |
| 3069D 42<br>30697 56 | Dipped supported | 1,228 | 26.1 | 1,340 | 29.3 |
| 3069D 43<br>30697 57 | Dipped unsupported | 101,471 | 277.8 | 95,222 | 254.4 |
| | 8 mil or less | 92,952 | (X) | 86,126 | (X) |
| | Greater than 8 mil | 8,519 | (X) | 9,096 | (X) |
| 3079H 00 | Plastic gloves | (D) | (D) | (D) | (D) |
| | Film heat sealed | 3,317 | 2.4 | 2,436 | 2.4 |
| | Dipped supported and unsupported | (D) | (D) | (D) | (D) |
| 23812 51 | Plastic dot gloves | 50 | 0.5 | (D) | (D) |

(D) Data withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. N.e.c. Not elsewhere classified. rRevised by 5 percent or more from previously published figures. (X) Not applicable.

Table 3. SHIPMENTS, EXPORTS, IMPORTS, AND APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF GLOVES AND MITTENS: 1985 AND 1984

(Quantity in 1,000 dozen pairs; value and calculated import duty in millions of dollars)

| Product code | Product description | Manufacturers' shipments | | Exports of domestic merchandise[1] | | Percent exports to manufacturers' shipments | | Imports for consumption[2] | | Calculated import duty | Apparent consumption[4] | | Percent imports to apparent consumption | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value[3] | | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| | 1985 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22590 | Fabric gloves and mittens (including | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23810 | fabric and leather combination) | 21,256 | 242.0 | 1,689 | 13.9 | 7.9 | 5.7 | 26,866 | 178.7 | 31.7 | 46,433 | 406.8 | 57.9 | 43.9 |
| 31510 | Leather gloves and mittens | 1,761 | 120.2 | 430 | 12.0 | 24.4 | 10.0 | 8,158 | 154.6 | 23.6 | 9,489 | 262.8 | 86.0 | 58.8 |
| | 1984 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22590 | Fabric gloves and mittens (including | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23810 | fabric and leather combination) | 21,529 | 242.6 | 1,524 | 12.2 | 7.1 | 5.0 | 30,714 | r 171.4 | r 32.9 | r 50,581 | 401.8 | 60.7 | 42.7 |
| 31510 | Leather gloves and mittens | 2,036 | 133.0 | 597 | 17.4 | 29.3 | 13.1 | r 8,966 | r 152.5 | r 23.6 | r 10,405 | 268.1 | 86.2 | 56.9 |

Note: Export and import data include glove linings which are not available by separate classification; however, this item is not included in manufacturers' shipments.

Comparison of SIC-based product codes with Schedule B export numbers and TSUSA import numbers is shown in table 4.

rRevised by 5 percent or more from previously published figures.

[1]Source: Bureau of the Census report EM 546, U.S. Exports.
[2]Source: Bureau of the Census reports IM 146, U.S. Imports for Consumption and IM 145-X, U.S. Imports for Consumption and General Imports.
[3]This dollar value represents the c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight) value at first port of entry in the United States plus U.S. import duties.
[4]Apparent consumption represents new domestic supply and is derived by subtracting exports from the total of manufacturers' shipments plus imports.

Table 4. COMPARISON OF SIC CODES (DOMESTIC OUTPUT), SCHEDULE B EXPORT NUMBERS, AND TSUSA IMPORT NUMBERS

| Domestic output | Export number | Import number |
|---|---|---|
| 22590<br>23810 | 704.0120-704.0180 | 704.0520-704.6500,<br>704.7000-704.9500, |
| 31510 | 705.8000 | 705.3510-705.3560,<br>705.4000-705.7800 |

## DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY

**Scope of Survey.** This survey covers manufacturers of leather, fabric, rubber, and plastic gloves and mittens. Jobbers having gloves made for them by contractors, and manufacturers and jobbers cutting their own gloves in the United States, shipping them outside the country to be sewn, and then bringing them back to the United States under the special import category referred to as 807, which is part of Schedule 8, special classification provisions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States, are also included.

**Survey Methodology.** The statistics in this publication were collected by mail on Bureau of the Census annual Form MA23D, Gloves and Mittens. The survey panel includes all known manufacturers of gloves and mittens except for small establishments for which data in the 1982 Census of Manufacturers were derived from administrative records of other government agencies. There are approximately 200 companies in the mail panel; no estimate is derived for the small firms excluded from the survey.

**Reliability of Data.** Survey error may result from several sources: (1) inability to obtain information about all cases in the survey; (2) response errors; (3) definitional difficulties; (4) differences in the interpretation of questions; (5) mistakes in recording or coding the data obtained; and (6) other errors of collection, response, coverage, and estimation for missing data. These nonsampling errors also occur in complete censuses. Although no direct measurement of the biases due to nonsampling errors has been obtained, precautionary steps were taken in all phases of the collection, processing, and tabulation of the data in an effort to minimize their influence.

A major source of bias in the published estimates is due to imputing data for nonrespondents, for late reporters, for data which fail logic edits, and for small companies not included in the survey panel. Missing figures are imputed based on yearly movements shown by reporting firms. Imputation generally is limited to a maximum of 5 percent for any one data cell. Figures with imputation rates greater than 5 percent are footnoted.

The imputation rate is not an explicit indicator of the potential error in published figures due to nonresponse, because the actual yearly movements for nonrespondents may or may not closely agree with the imputed movements. The range of difference between the actual and imputed figures is not precisely known, but is assumed to be small. The degree of uncertainty regarding the accuracy of the published data, however, increases as the percentage of imputation increases. Figures with imputation rates above 15 percent should be used with caution.

**Revisions to Previous Period Data.** Statistics for previous years may be revised as the result of corrected data from respondents, late reports for which imputations were made as described above, or other corrections. Figures which have been revised by more than 5 percent from previously published figures are indicated by footnotes.

Revisions also include changes to prior period data resulting from reconciliation of the results of this survey with the 1984 Annual Survey of Manufactures to correct differences in reported data between the two series and to identify and verify new establishments included in the scope of this survey.

**Adjustment for Price Change.** All dollar figures included in this publication are in current dollars; i.e., they have not been adjusted for price change.

## EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*Quantity and Value of Shipments.* The figures on quantity and value of shipments represent physical shipments of all products sold, transferred to other establishments of the same company, or shipped on consignment, whether for domestic or export sale. The value represents the net sales price, f.o.b. plant, to the customer or branch to which the products are shipped, net of discounts, allowances, freight charges, and returns. Shipments to a company's own branches are assigned the same value as comparable sales to unaffiliated customers; i.e., the value includes an appropriate allocation of company overhead and profit. Products bought and resold without further manufacture are excluded.

## COMPARISON OF EXPORT, IMPORT, AND DOMESTIC OUTPUT DATA

The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system used for domestic output and the statistical export and import commodity classifications were developed independently. This results in considerable difficulty in comparing the three types of data for many commodity areas. The domestic output classification is based on type of industry; on the other hand, the export and import classification system is more materials oriented. Also, there are a substantial number of imported commodities which have no comparable domestic output classification. The relationships shown in this report should be considered only as approximations, since, in addition to the problems mentioned above, there are also the following problems affecting the comparability of the three sets of data.

**Valuation.** There are different methods of valuation for the three types of data:

- *Domestic Output*—Valued at the point of production. It includes the net sales price, f.o.b. plant, after discounts and allowances, exclusive of freight charges and excise taxes.

- *Exports*—Valued at the point of exportation. It includes the selling price, or cost if not sold, and inland freight, insurance and other charges to the export point.

  Estimated producers' values of exports have also been developed. These values more closely approximate the values reported for domestic output because they exclude freight, insurance, and other charges applied from the producing plant to the export point.

- *Imports*—Valued at the first port of entry in the United States. It includes c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight), duty, and other charges to the import point.

**Duplication in Quantity and Value of Output**. Because producers' shipments of some commodities may be used as materials for incorporation into other commodities, combinations of data for such commodities may contain a certain amount of duplication. Thus, percentages of exports to output or imports to apparent consumption (output plus imports minus exports) at four-digit or broader levels may be understated. Where duplication is known to be substantial, the output data are appropriately noted in the table.

**Low-Value Import and Export Transactions**. Detailed commodity information is not included for individual export shipments valued at not more than $1,000. Generally, detailed commodity information is not included for individual import shipments valued at not more than $1,000. For textiles and textile products, gloves, footwear, and miscellaneous rubber and plastics products, detailed commodity information is not included for individual import shipments valued at not more than $250. This is believed to have only negligible effects on the statistics for the bulk of the commodities.

**Manufacturers' Shipments, Not Specified by Kind**. The value of manufacturers' shipments at the four-digit industry level often includes a small amount which is not distributed among the individual five-digit product classes. Export and import percentages at the more detailed levels might, therefore, be slightly overstated.

**Time Lag Between Output and Exports**. There will be a lag between the time a commodity is produced or shipped by the producer and the time it is actually exported, especially when intermediaries (wholesalers, exporters, etc.) are involved. Ordinarily, this type of discrepancy is insignificant in annual figures.

**"Direct" vs "Total" Commodity Exports and Imports**. Export and import data do not include materials which are incorporated into other more finished products and exported or imported in finished form. Thus, by showing only direct exports and imports, the relation of exports to output and imports to apparent consumption for intermediate products is considerably understated.

**Used Commodities**. With a few exceptions, used or rebuilt commodities are classified in the same import or export codes as is new merchandise. Percentages are thus overstated to the extent that used or rebuilt products are significant in trade.

**Geographic Area of Coverage**. Import and export data reflect the movement of merchandise into and out of U.S. foreign trade zones, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the U.S. customs territory (includes the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico).

## HISTORICAL NOTE

Data on gloves and mittens have been collected by the Bureau of the Census since 1923. Historical data may be obtained from Current Industrial Reports (called Facts for Industry before 1959) available at your local Federal Depository Library. A list of depository libraries may be obtained from the Bureau of the Census regional offices cited below:

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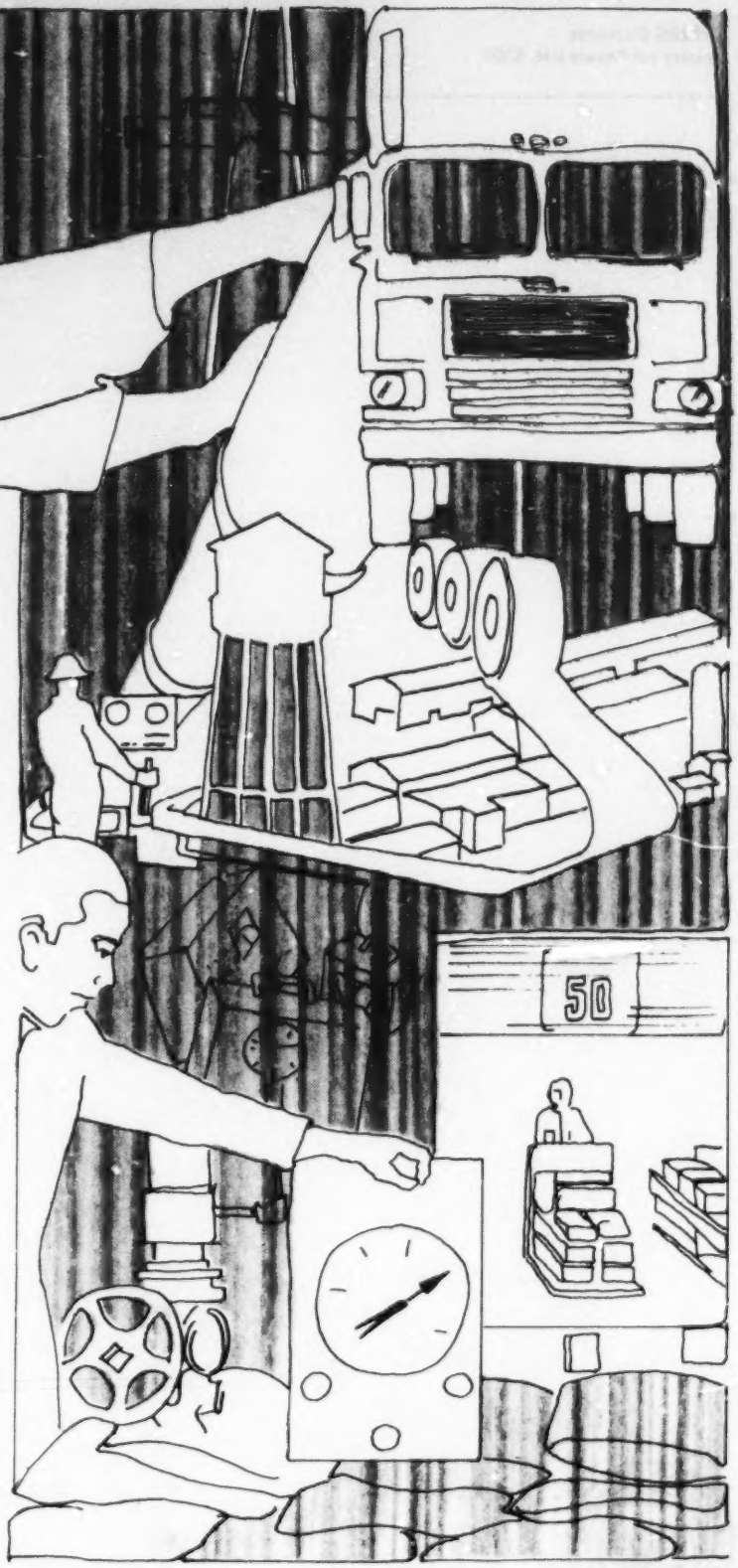
# Current Industrial Reports

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